The People's Korea

MAR 21 198

No. 1,133 EVERY SATURDAY MARCH 12, 1983 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) (1983年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

13,000 Koreans Here Demonstrate, Demand End to "Team Spirit 83"

Some 13,000 Korean nationals in Japan from all walks of life demonstrated downtown Tokyo on the afternoon of March 1, chanting slogans demanding an immediate end to the controversial "Team Spirit 83" and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

On Feb. 1, the United States and south Korea began the joint military exercise "Team Spirit 83" which is billed as the largest combined arms exercises in the West.

To cope with their aggressive exercise, the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army issued an order to put the armed forces and militia forces on a semi-war alert.

Addressing the rally which was held in Shiba Park before the demonstration, Mr. Pak Chae Ro, Vice Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), said that a grave situation has been created on the Korean Peninsula because of a massive arms build-up in south Korea and aggressive military exercise "Team Spirit 83" which involves some 190,000 south Korean and American troops.

Expressing support to the DPRK's self-defensive measure, the Chongryun Vice Chairman demanded an immediate end to the exercise as threatening peace and security on the Korean Peninsula.

He urged the Korean citizens in Japan to make efforts to defend their fatherland in the same spirit as the people in the fatherland.

Citing remarks made by U.S. army chief of staff Meyer during his Seoul trip, Mr. Pak said, "If a war should break out in Korea, it could easily develop into a nuclear war."

"A possible war in Korea will not be limited to the Korean Peninsula," he stressed.

He called on the United States to withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

Three Japanese guests who spoke at the rally warned against a dangerous move of the Nakasone Government to join actively in the U.S. efforts to complete a tripartite military alliance of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul.

The rally and demonstration were staged on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising.

On March 1, 1919, Korean people from province to province rose against the brutal colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and for the country's independence with no arms in their hands.

Meanwhile, foreigners in Japan on March 2 made public an appeal calling for abrogating "Team Spirit 83" and withdrawing U.S. troops nuclear weapons from south Korea. (See Page 8)

We Want No "Team Spirit"

Some 13,000 Korean citizens in Japan Mar. 1 demonstrated downtown Tokyo demanding an immediate end to the on-going "Team Spirit 83".

"Modern Korea and Secretary Kim Jong Il" Published in Japan

Very recently, a book entitled "Modern Korea and Secretary Kim Jong Il" has been published in Tokyo.

The author is Mr. Inoue Syuhachi, a professor of Rikkyo University and a Vice Director of the International Institute of the Juche Idea which was founded in Tokyo in 1978.

The book is the first ever written by a Japanese that specifically deals with Mr. Kim Jong Il and the DPRK.

The book is divided into three parts.

The first part deals primarily with the Juche idea and how it has been embodied in Korea.

The author, on the basis of Mr. Kim Jong Il's treatise "On the Juche Idea," elaborates on the founding and development of the Juche idea and its historical significance.

In the second part, he discusses how Mr. Kim Jong Il has become the great successor to the revolutionary cause of Juche, telling stories showing his loyalty to President Kim Il Sung, his excellent leadership, noble virtues and so on.

The third part deals with position and role of a political leader in the revolutionary struggle of the working-class.

It emphasizes that the successor question has been admirably solved in Korea and discusses concrete problems on how to solve the successor question properly.

The book will be widely read by the Japanese public for a better understanding of the secret of the development of the DPRK and of the young Korean leader who will lead the Korean people to build an ideal society of mankind. (The book, ¥ 2,500, was published by Yuzankaku.)

DPRK Foreign Minister in New Delhi

Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam arrived in New Delhi on February 28 to attend the Foreign Ministers Meeting held before the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

He was met at the airport by Indian Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam issued a statement upon his arrival in New Delhi.

In his statement he said: India is a founder of the non-aligned movement and is directly connected with the origin of our movement.

We are very pleased with the opening of the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in New Delhi, India, and express thanks to the Government of the Republic of India and the Indian people for their great efforts for the successful proceeding of the conference.

The Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers Meeting is faced with the task to decide the agenda items of the summit conference and discuss a series of problems including those of the procedures of the conference and its documents.

We are convinced that all the agenda items will be successfully solved by the concerted efforts of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries.

The complicated situation obtaining within and without the non-

(Continued on page 3)

DPRK Establishes Dip. Ties With Bolivia

A joint communique on the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Bolivia was recently published in La Paz, Bolivia, reported the KCNA on March 1.

The communique says:

To develop friendly and cooperative relations in all fields on the principles of complete equality, mutual benefits, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs, the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Bolivia agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic envoys at ambassadorial level between the two countries.

The number of Latin American countries with which the DPRK established diplomatic relations is 16. So far, Pyongyang has established diplomatic ties with 111 countries.

By Muhammad al Missuri

"Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward" (4)

Chapter Two

Brilliant Image of Preeminent Kimilsungist Thinker and Theoretician

Superb Intelligence

(Continued from the No.1, 128 of The People's Korea)

As he probed so deeply into the matters arising in his studies, into the events taking place in the world, it was not infrequent that even teachers failed to give sufficient answers to the questions put by him.

Intelligent questions asked by him during his infancy suffice to show what character he had.

There are various flowers such as red, white and yellow, but why are they varied in colour?

Why does the moon look sometimes round, sometimes half or crescent?

How can fish breathe with open eyes in the water?

Like this, his queries were always intelligent and inquisitive.

One day when figure work was going on at kindergarten, he entertained a doubt about the explanation of his teacher who said that one plus one equals two.

He told the teacher of his doubt offhand.

It is right that one plus one equals two, but things always do not turn out to be so.

When a lump of clay moulded by him was merged with his younger sister's, they formed one larger mass, not two.

When watering flower beds, a drop of water fell on another, the two forming into a bigger one.

He was too young to fully understand so many happenings in the world, but, blessed with gifted ingenuity and brilliant disposition, he delved deep into matters inconceivable at his age.

For his rare pursuit and prodigious wisdom, he perceived with an amazing vision already in his childhood the great leader's cause and worldly affairs.

In particular, he grasped with wonderful correctness works of literature and art and showed distinguished talents for music, fine arts and so on.

The child poem "Our Classroom" composed by Comrade Kim Jong Il in his primary school days and published in the magazine "Juvenile Literature" well shows what remarkable talents he possessed from his early years.

Beautiful classroom,
It always makes us feel interesting.
On its front wall hung the portrait of the Marshal
Placed bright in a frame.

With delight this morning, too,
We enter our classroom.
He seems to meet us gladly as usual,
As if telling us to study hard....

Winter has passed,
Willows grow green in the spring breeze.
With resonant song of construction
We uphold the Marshal.

Let's sing! Sing of the Marshal....
We have triumphed,
A happy home of democracy rises.
Let's sing! Sing of our Marshal....

Neat and tidy is our classroom.
Whenever we sit at our desks,
He tells us with a genial smile
To become fine children of a new country....

We always uphold the Marshal....
Following the Marshal's teachings,
Let's become pillars of a new country!
Always be ready!

It is hardly believable that these verses were made by a teen-ager.

Needless to say, the poem is very rich in its ideological content. Its verses are soft and concise, and its technique is diverse.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il himself wrote a number of literary and art works touching the hearts of all with his distinguished ability already in his early years.

From his childhood he possessed distinctive talents for fine arts, too.

The Korean painting "Ulmil Pavilion" brushed by him while a junior middle school student reminded one of an expert's picture for its unique Korean canons of painting, its exquisite depiction and its elegant and vivid harmony of colours.

Hence, this work came out first at a national art exhibition of students and children held in Korea at that time.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il acquired a mastery of difficult theoretical problems and intricate scientific and technical matters from his early years.

As to what he once learned, he made a perfect answer anytime he was asked about it. If he learned one thing, he would know ten more with repeated quests.

The school days of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il were days when he set a splendid example of a devoted scholar who endeavours to possess a wealth of versatile knowledge necessary for the revolution and construction with his brilliant wisdom and fiery pursuit.

They say usually that genius is a capacity for taking pains.

The same is the case with the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

With an unexcelled zeal for study, he set already in his boyhood the high goal of completely mastering all the works of the great leader. He sat up deep into the night, unremittingly prosecuting his studies till dawn when the principal stars of the Great Bear were seen waning, through the window.

An official who spent his student days with the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il while young related the following story, recalling those days.

It happened one day in the spring of 1955.

That day, a student studied together with the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il in the latter's study.

In the study there were all kinds of books, among them the great leader's immortal classic works, various kinds of political literature and books on science, technology, music, fine arts, etc., plus those on literature and art.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il told the student to choose and read one if he preferred to.

The student who took out this or that book and was turning over its leaves, at a loss what kind of book to read, could not but be surprised. All of the books he picked out were vividly marked by the dear leader's reading and each of them bore an inserted piece of white paper on which his lively style of penmanship remained.

Every kind of book was read, including technical ones such as "Chicken Raising", "Radio Engineering", "Layout of Flower Beds and Cultivation of Flowering Plants" and "Architecture and Construction".

While reading with a humble feeling the books marked with his handwriting, the student asked him when he read all these many books.

Smiling, he told the student that he read them in his spare time and added that if only one had a passion for reading time was out of the question.

The student asked him what was the use of reading such books as "Chicken Raising" and "Layout of Flower Beds and Cultivation of Flowering Plants" because he was not a specialist, saying that it was another question for him to read other kinds of books.

Then Comrade Kim Jong Il, his face beaming with smile, said that because the respected leader was making a study of chicken-breeding methods to let the people live on rice, eating meat soup, he also read the book. It is good, he added, to get acquainted with everything.

Now, the student felt all the more keenly that it was not fortuitous that the dear leader was a man of great erudition without an equal.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il attached prime importance to studying the great leader's works. Even when we learn one thing, he stated, we should always acquire practical knowledge to be utilized for the Korean revolution.

It was a Sunday during the vacation early in January 1956.

That day, the student went to where the dear leader was, carrying the vacation-term homework notebook in his hand.

The dear leader was then immersed in studying the great leader's works.

The student asked him when he was going to do the hometask for the vacation period.

Showing him his vacation-term study schedule, the dear leader said to him that he was planning to study the works of Marshal Kim Il Sung first every day. He further explained to him that it was necessary, of course, to study other subjects well, but what was of paramount importance was to learn the revolutionary ideas of the great leader.

After that, the student who had carried with him his geography notebook made it a rule to study the great leader's works first and other subjects next, following his example.

A teacher at Kim Il Sung University made the following remarks, looking back on the school days when the dear leader was in the same class with him.

It happened one day when the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il was preparing for the first-term examination since he was enrolled in the University.

At his call some students proceeded to where he stayed.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il sat together with them and helped them in their study till late at night. He presented study subjects to them and, while leading them to a good discussion, asked questions sometimes and when the debate on each topic was over he made a clear-cut concluding remark.

By the time the study was nearly over, he left his seat for a moment because he had something to attend to.

After he went out, students looked attentively at the bookcases which filled two walls.

They were stacked with the great leader's immortal works including "Kim Il Sung: Selected Writings", and important passages were found underlined with colour pencil in all pages of these works and on the shelf there were scores of notebooks containing excerpts and propositions from the works.

At the time of terminal or annual exam, he submitted ten or more of those notebooks on Party policy to the teacher who was in charge of the exam, and these were not simple extracts but complete works giving a well-founded description of the great leader's ideas and theories.

He not only had a thorough grasp of the essence and contents of the great leader's works but also read with avidity famous books dealing with matters in all spheres – politics, economy, history, philosophy, literature, etc. Thus, he unlimitedly broadened his knowledge and strove, heart and soul, to capture the fortress of science.

Indeed, no one could rival the sagacious Comrade Kim Jong Il in that he had a burning spirit of inquiry, the spirit of delving into subjects of study ranging over tens of thousands of volumes; he had a habit of getting through a book at a stretch, however thick it might be; he had the capacity for giving deep analysis of matters, the power for finding the kernel from the numerous books he read; and he had comprehensive and profound knowledge and wisdom so that he satisfactorily solved on a theoretical basis and with concrete facts any problems which many students considered hard to tackle.

Pledge on Ryongnam Hill

Here is an elaborate poem.

As I stand on Ryongnam Hill at sunrise,
The land of 3,000 ri greets my eyes.
Learning the leader's great idea,
I will be the master of the revolution in this land, Korea.
O Korea, I will add glory to thee.

On the road of Juche I will be firm and steady
Under the guidance of the leader great.
Braving the raging waves and storms,
I will lead Korea into the future.
O Korea, I will make thee famous.

I will go on for ever with the cause of the sun
That shines over the whole world.
I will bring about the era of communism
When the red glow of Juche will cover the earth.
O Korea, Korea, my Korea!

This poem was written by the intelligent Comrade Kim Jong Il on the day he entered Kim Il Sung University, the institution of Juche education. It deeply impresses everyone with solemn feelings for his indomitable will, lofty desire and deep conviction.

The road of Juche leading Korea to the future, which is an untrodden path, is sure to be thorny. But this poem is pulsating with a strong will to lead Korea unwaveringly along the road of Kimilsungism in face of any storm and stress as the master of the Korean revolution. It was a historic declaration in which the dear leader pledged to carry forward and complete brilliantly the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

To be boundlessly loyal to the leader and to inherit and complete the revolutionary cause opened up by him is the legitimate requirement stemming from the fundamental interests of the revolution.

The international working-class movement has more than a hundred years of history. It shows clearly that when the question of allegiance to the leader is not solved correctly and it is not put forward as the fundamental question decisive of the issue of the revolution, many vicissitudes are inevitable in carrying forward and completing the revolutionary cause of the working class.

In Korea today the revolutionary cause started by the leader is forging ahead victoriously without any trouble. The main explanation for this is that the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is leading the Korean revolution; his loyalty to the leader is so intense the like of which is never known in the history of the working-class movement.

The unmeasured loyalty to the great leader President Kim Il Sung is the noblest quality of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il. This loyalty is rooted in the unshakable conviction and will which budded in his young heart and has grown stoutly.

Mother Kim Jong Suk, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter and a heroine of the anti-Japanese struggle, implanted her untinged and spotless loyalty to the great leader in the depths of the heart of her little son Kim Jong Il. She had always respected the great leader as the sun of the nation and retained her loyalty to him, rendering devoted service to him throughout the arduous days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The heart of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il burned more hotly with loyalty when Korea was liberated, and his loyalty was further intensified during the grim days of the war waged against US imperialism. In those days he lived separated from his father, to whom he wrote an admirable letter which reads in part:

"Dear Father whom I yearn for always,

"How have you been?

"I think you are having a hard time crushing the Yanks in the Fatherland Liberation War . . .

"You are not just an individual but the leader of the entire Korean people.

"So, all the Korean people and also we shall be happy to see you well and healthy and to know that you look out for enemy planes and take good care of yourself. From afar I sincerely wish you to be very careful about your health . . ."

This letter of Comrade Kim Jong Il to the great leader contains a valuable thing never known even in the most beautiful virtues cultivated by the people over thousands of years.

(To be continued)

Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development (23)

VI. National Finance and Banking System

4. Establishment of Socialist Banking System

(Continued from the No. 1,128 issue of The People's Korea)

The reorganization of the banking system effected in 1964 was of epoch-making significance for firmly establishing the socialist banking system.

President Kim Il Sung told in the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK which met in November 1963, in the effect that "we now have mechanical imitations of other countries in our banking and such imitation are not helpful for our work. We must reorganize the banking system according to our own needs."

The socialist transformation of the relations of production was completed, the productivity was rapidly increased, a base was formed for an independent national economy, the Taean work system and the new system of agricultural guidance were introduced; the change in the social and economic situation demanded a corresponding banking system and standard of banking activities.

While commodity-money relations remain in the socialist society, the significance of control by the won can not yet be ignored. But control by lending and interest had many other problems. The management of enterprises became normalized, it became impossible for control by lending and interest to cover all enterprises. Enterprises could no longer depend only on the lending system to raise the consciousness of the masses of producers, their sense of responsibility and enthusiasm for socialist construction work.

The old classification of fund organization into freely circulated funds and borrowed funds and the dual fund supply system by budget funds and bank loans were not already suitable for the detailed planning of the national economy and could not but place obstacles in the way of unified financial guidance to and control on enterprises.

Thus, in April 1964, the DPRK banking system was divided into two stems of the Central Bank and the Industrial Bank. Fund supply to and control on the enterprises within the state sector were the duty of the Central Bank, while loans extensions and financial guidance to co-operative farms were undertaken by the Industrial Bank. At the same time, collective guidance by the Bank Party Committee was strengthened, the principle and norms for embodying the Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method* in banking were correctly formulated.

*** Chongsan-ri is in South Pyongan Province. The Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method are a guiding idea and a guiding method created by President Kim Il Sung for Party and state work and for economic activities under socialism.**

"The Chongsan-ri spirit and the Chongsan-ri method signify an embodiment and development of the revolutionary mass line, which is a tradition of our Party, in conformity to the new realities of socialist construction. The essentials of the Chongsan-ri method are that the higher organ helps the lower, the superior assists his inferiors and always goes down to work places to have a good grasp of the actual conditions there and find correct solutions to problems, and gives priority to political work, or work with people, in all activities to give play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks."

(Kim Il Sung)

VII. Foreign Trade

On the basis of its independent socialist foreign trade policy, the DPRK is now developing broad trading relations with socialist states, the Third World countries and capital states.

Upholding the principle of socialist foreign trade policy, advanced by President Kim Il Sung in his unique way, the DPRK is promoting its foreign trade relations, with the strong backing of the constant efforts of the Korean people. The content and process of this Juche-based foreign trade policy is supported by the peoples of newly-emerging countries who wish to change the old international economic order for a new one.

1. Independent Foreign Trade Policy

(1) Nature and Functions of Socialist Foreign Trade

As to the nature of the socialist foreign trade, President Kim Il Sung stated as follows:

"As for our country's economic relations with foreign countries, they are those of filling each other's needs and assisting each other on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit, and these relations are materialized through foreign trade and in various other ways." ("On Socialist Construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean Revolution," Kim Il Sung Selected Works IV, Foreign Languages Publishing House of Korea.)

To fill each other's needs means to export surplus goods to other countries and to import goods in short supply from them; this exchange means the exchange of use values. The non-equivalent exchange of goods and exploitation relations must be rejected and the principle of reciprocity observed.

This definition is based on the scientific elucidation of the law-governed development process of construction of socialism and communism. Even after the establishment of the world socialist system, each socialist state aims at an independent economy and construction of socialism and communism as a national unit is a contemporary trend world-wide. Lenin suggested the state monopoly of foreign trade under the conditions of construction of socialism in only one country and Stalin promoted further that policy (the state monopoly of foreign trade) in the course of industrialization. That policy was mainly focussed on defending the socialist economy from the imperialist encirclement, so the question of socialist foreign trade was not touched upon any further.

Today, the natural and economic conditions in which socialist countries are placed, differ from each other and the development of productivity and scientific and technical levels in a given stage are not the same. Accordingly the quality and quantity of goods and raw materials produced in socialist countries are also different. The socialist state obtains, through foreign trade, the items which it lacks or for which there is no quick domestic demand or which it cannot produce by its own industry; it is more rational as it makes it possible to invest concentratedly funds on the essential sectors for the development of an independent economy.

The principle of filling each other's needs is not compatible with the theory that foreign trade is a special sector in circulation which makes it possible to incorporate a national economy in an international division of labour. Its purpose is to aid in a maximum development of the national economy of a given country and in the development of the entire socialist system. It is evident that the concept of promoting foreign trade to fill each other's needs according to the requirements of the construction of a national economy does not derive from a passive attitude toward foreign trade. Foreign trade is an important factor for an integrated and independent development of the economy of a socialist state. It is necessary to promote foreign trade not for the purpose of incorporating a national economy in the international division of labour but for the purpose of guaranteeing first of all an independent development of its own national economy.

The principle of filling each other's needs forbides the non-equivalent exchange in foreign trade. The goods (means of production, consumer goods) handled in foreign trade, or a larger part of goods and materials exchanged among socialist states and between socialist and capitalist states, are commodities. In foreign trade, world market prices formed by the working of the law of value are applied. Actually, capitalist world market prices and socialist market prices are regarded as certain standards in the foreign trade of socialist states.

On the other hand, the formation of prices among socialist states or between socialist countries and newly-emerging countries is basically different from that in capitalist foreign trade of which the purpose is to secure additional profits through non-equivalent exchange. In capitalist foreign trade, the international prices formed by comparatively production costs play a decisive role in the formation of export-import prices. This is represented by non-equivalent exchange in which the prices of the processed commodities of the North (advanced capitalist states) are always higher than their values, while the prices of primary products of the South (developing countries) are always lower than their values.

In the foreign trade policy of the DPRK, non-equivalent exchange is rejected in trade among socialist countries and between socialist countries and newly-emerging countries. And the DPRK's foreign trade policy is based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and proletarian internationalism, or the principle that commodity prices must be set at levels advantageous to the economic construction and improvement of the livelihoods of people in backward countries.

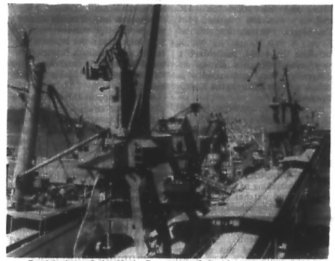
Firstly, foreign trade must function to promote socialist construction as part of a national economy.

Through foreign trade, according to the foreign trade principle of filling each other's needs, surplus products in a country are sold, while the means of production and consumer goods which are not produced or in short supply in it, are imported. But viewed from the standpoint of developing productivity of a socialist state, foreign trade is no other than an external factor or a supplementary factor. In other words, the main point is to import goods necessary for the construction of an independent economy, while export is a means to obtain foreign currencies. The theory which insists that the production structure should be changed to suit an export structure based on the principle of profitability, is not different from the capitalist theory of giving priority to export.

Secondly, foreign trade plays a great role in developing political relations with foreign countries as an important aspect of diplomatic relations.

In general, relations between countries start with commercial relations and develop step by step to political relations. Today we are in a period of independence, when each country has to develop its economic relations irrespective of its size and of its level of economic development, respecting each other's sovereignty on an equal footing. The DPRK establishes economic relations not only with socialist states and the Third World countries but also with capitalist states, on the principle of respecting sovereignty. Today the DPRK has economic relations with 140-odd states including Japan and EC countries with whom it does not yet have diplomatic relations. These limited economic relations will be greatly expanded, if political relations are improved.

(To be continued)



Partial view of the Haeju Port, one of the biggest trade ports in the DPRK

(Continued from page 1)

aligned movement requires that the foreign ministers make full preparations with united efforts for making the New Delhi summit a significant conference in the history of the development of our movement, deeply conscious of their responsibilities.

We will exert positive efforts together with all the member nations of the non-aligned movement to make the foreign ministers meeting and the summit conference live up to the expectation of the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the world people in accordance with the policy advanced at the Joint Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea presided over by President Kim Il Sung.

We take this opportunity to wish the friendly Indian people greater success in their future endeavours for the building of a new life.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and India will continue to strengthen and develop in the struggle for building a new, independent Asia. — KCNA

Paris Emergency Int'l Confab on Military Tension in Far East Calls for International Action

An emergency international conference to cope with the scheme to form a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea and the acute situation created in Korea was held in Paris on Feb. 25-26 under the sponsorship of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, adopting letters to governments, national organizations, international organizations and peace-loving people of the world, the 7th Summit of Non-aligned Countries and the UN Secretary General.

The letter to the governments and national organizations of all the countries, international organizations and peace-loving people of the world took the form of an appeal.

Appeal to Governments, National Organizations, Int'l Organizations and Peace-Loving People

The appeal says:

Owing to the moves to frame up a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea and the "Team Spirit 83" military exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a new danger of war is befalling the world, particularly a very critical situation gravely endangering peace and security in Asia is now prevailing in the Korean Peninsula.

By forming an aggressive triangular military alliance, the U.S. administration tries to use Japan in keeping hold on Asian countries.

Japan harbours an illusion to realize the old dream of "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" by actively partaking of the U.S. Asian strategy, and watches for a chance of full-scale comeback to south Korea in its new overseas expansion, while stepping up militarisation and rearmament.

Availing itself of this opportunity, the south Korean dictatorial "regime" tries to gratify its wild ambition for long term office.

In face of this unstable situation, the delegates of governments and national organisations of many countries and international organisations and personages from various countries present at the emergency international conference to cope with the scheme to form a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea and the acute tension created in Korea, which was held in Paris over February 25-26, 1983, decided to appeal to world public opinion to frustrate the manoeuvres to knock into shape a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance and safeguard peace in Korea and Asia.

The participants in the emergency international conference considers that it is necessary for the removal of tension and preservation of a durable peace in Korea to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea by means of establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

It is a prerequisite to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea to make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and put an end to the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The withdrawal of foreign troops and their military bases from south Korea and the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone in North-east Asia constitute a main factor for the preservation of peace in Korea and Asia.

The United Nations should take appropriate measures for the implementation of the resolution (3390 B) of the 30th U.N. General Assembly calling for the abolition of the "U.N. forces command" in south Korea, the withdrawal of U.S. troops from there and the replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

The participants in the emergency international conference urgently call upon the governments and national organisations of all countries, international organisations and the entire world people who love peace and justice to take the following action in various forms and ways:

Check the scheme to form an aggressive triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

Denounce and frustrate the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the south Korean dictatorial "regime" including the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises.

Actively support the Korean people in their struggle to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Entire world people!

Let us take powerful joint action in firm unity to defend peace and security in Korea and Asia and in the world.

Letter to 7th Non-Aligned Summit Conference

The letter says:

The conference exposed a grave situation created on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia due to the military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their followers.

The participants in the conference estimated that the root cause of this situation is the policy of aggression and war of the present authorities of the United States, Japan and south Korea designed to knock into shape a new military bloc in Northeast Asia.

The ruling quarters of the United States, Japan and south Korea are gravely menacing peace and security of peoples on the Korean Peninsula and in other parts of the world by hastening the formation of a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance at the final stage.

This is clearly shown by Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's trip to south Korea and the United States in January and the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises started on February 1 to continue for two months and a half.

Mobilized in this rehearsal being staged in south Korea are the U.S. aggression forces more than 70,000 strong, south Korean puppet army over 118,000 strong, various warships including the largest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Enterprise" of the U.S. seventh fleet, planes and nuclear missiles and other latest type means of war.

This arouses unanimous concern among the peaceloving people of the world.

To remove the danger of war created in the Korean Peninsula and safeguard peace, it is imperative to make the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea, put an end to the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea and let the Korean people solve their problem by themselves without any foreign interference.

The participants in the conference urgently appealed to the governments of all countries, national organisations, international organisations and the peaceloving people of the world to launch powerful joint action against the policy of aggression and war of the present authorities of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

Informing you of the prevailing situation, the participants in the conference express the belief that proceeding from the lofty idea of its movement the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries will take appropriate and effective measures to have the scheme to form a military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea given up and the adventurous "Team Spirit 83" military rehearsal stopped, defend peace in the Korean Peninsula and Asia and promote the reunification of Korea.

Letter to UN Secretary General

Recalling that attendants of the conference expressed concern about the further aggravation of the situation on the Korean Peninsula and in its vicinity, the letter says:

The attendants of the conference regard it as their duty to express serious concern to the U.N. Secretary General on this dangerous situation, with the feeling of representing the concern of the peaceloving people of Asia and the world.

The attendants of the emergency international conference are sure that the U.N. Secretary General will pay deep attention to the necessity for the United Nations to take the following urgent and appropriate measures in view of the gravesness of the situation now obtaining in the Korean Peninsula.

The United States must be made to implement the 1953 armistice agreement, particularly its provisions for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea.

The resolution (3390 B) adopted at the 30th Session of the U.N. General Assembly calling for the dissolution of the "U.N. forces command," the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement should be implemented.

The independent and peaceful reunification of Korea free from any outside interference should be promoted.

The "Team Spirit 83" military exercises and the scheme to frame up a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea must be denounced.

The attendants of the conference inform the U.N. Secretary General that the conference appealed to the governments, political parties and social organisations of many countries and international organisations to check the manoeuvres to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea military alliance and defend peace and security in Korea, Asia and the rest of the world.

Silence in Seoul As DPRK Mass Media Feature March 1 Uprising

In striking contrast with silence in south Korea, mass media in Pyongyang on March 1, spotlighted the 64th anniversary of the March 1, 1919 Popular Uprising against the Japanese imperialist colonial rule of Korea.

"U.S. imperialists must stop aggression and war moves and get out of south Korea without delay" is the headline of an editorial of Rodong Sinmun, which reads:

The March First Popular Uprising was a nation-wide anti-Japanese resistance in which our people rose up against brigandish Japanese imperialism and its barbaric colonial rule to win the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation.

In the struggle for the country's independence and the nation's sovereignty our people displayed their fervent patriotism, strength of unity and spirit of independence, meted out a severe punishment to aggressors and their stooges and dealt a telling blow to the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule.

But, till today when 64 years have passed since the March First Popular Uprising, national sovereignty has not yet been established in our country on a nation-wide scale and the desire of the uprisers for national liberation has not yet been realised. This is because the U.S. imperialists who made their way into south Korea to take the place of the Japanese imperialists are barring the realisation of the national desire of our people for freedom and independence.

The U.S. imperialists are putting spurs to their policies of aggression and war against our people, pursuing a brigandish aim of keeping hold on south Korea as their military base for aggression on the whole of Korea and other Asian countries.

The U.S. imperialists started the "Team Spirit 83" military exercises in south Korea on February 1. These massive war exercises in which the U.S. imperialists are mobilising huge U.S. forces and south Korean puppet army and all the latest means of war have turned south Korea into a battlefield today.

They are scheming to complete the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance which they have been promoting and inveigle even the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" into a war of aggression against our country.

The Japanese militarists revived by the U.S. imperialists have again appeared on the scene as a dangerous aggressive forces and are stretching again their talons of reinvasion deep into south Korea, dreaming of realising their old dream of "the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with the backing of the U.S. imperialists.

The south Korean puppet clique, a despicable colonial stooge of the U.S. imperialists, has pursued "two Koreas" manoeuvres for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, and has constantly incited north-south confrontation.

Due to the criminal acts of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the south Korean puppets, our people's cause of peace and peaceful reunification is facing a grave threat and a strained situation has been created on the Korean Peninsula in which a war may break out any moment.

All the patriotic forces in north and south should rise up in a sacred struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea and destroy their colonial rule and achieve the full independence of the country and peace, under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

For national independence, peace and the reunification of the country, it is also necessary to cut off the talons of reinvasion of south Korea stretched by the Japanese militarists which have appeared on the scene as a dangerous aggressive force with the backing of the U.S. imperialists, and thwart and frustrate the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance.

The south Korean people should overthrow the Chon Du Hwan group and destroy its military terror rule to cut the lifeline of U.S. imperialism.

The independence against U.S. imperialism is a nation-wide work and it can be realised only by the united strength of the patriotic forces in north and south.

On January 18, the political parties and social organisations of our country issued a joint statement proposing the convocation of a joint meeting of the political parties and social organisations in north and south to discuss the urgent question of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea.

We will meet anyone and have dialogue and discuss ways of national salvation with him who urges the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and desires to discuss important affairs of the nation.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should give up their reckless war clamour against us and promptly get out of south Korea and withdraw their hands of interference from Korea.

Hanguk Ilbo Feb. 9

"Cross Recognition" Unacceptable, DPRK Official Tells Japanese Reporter

A DPRK official said Mar. 3 that the DPRK cannot accept the so-called "cross recognition."

Mr. Kim U Jong, Vice Chairman of DPRK Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries told an Asahi Shimbun reporter that there had been no overtures from Japan, U.S., and China in connection with the "cross recognition" issue, the Japanese daily reported on Mar. 4.

Mr. Kim's statement, rejecting the "cross recognition" idea stressed that it would consolidate the Korean division.

Mr. Kim predicted that Premier Nakasone would not try to put into practice what he was asked for while visiting Seoul.

He said that both China and Japan had not made any contact with Pyongyang, confirming that China is thoroughly against N-S simultaneous UN membership and "cross recognition."

Touching on the rumored Washington moves to approach Pyongyang over Shultz's visit to Seoul, the DPRK official disclosed that Washington called for exchanging military data and missions in connection with the U.S.-south Korean joint exercise "Team Spirit 83" but that there had not been any American move to contact us on the "cross recognition." He added that they were attempting to get out of their internationally isolated position.

Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force Academy Sends Its Students to S. Korea for Korean War Battle Site Inspection

The Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force Academy, enrolling high-ranking officers, makes it part of its curriculum to send them to south Korea for a three-day visit to Korean War battle sites every year for the last three or four years, it was learned recently.

The disclosure was made amids reports of the United States-Japan-south Korea military alliance being completed, with Japan's new Premier Nakasone achieving a military cooperative system with south Korea during his January Seoul trip.

The Korean-language daily Choson Sinbo published in Tokyo front-paged on Mar. 5 a fact not reported by any Japanese or American or south Korean press.

The Korean paper called the annual tour of south Korean sites of the last war battles by Japanese armed forces officials "an expression of the extremely reckless schemings of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces to partake of the new war provocative maneuverings of the United States imperialists."

The army college of the Japanese armed forces produces front-line commanders like colonels and lieutenant colonels. Three-day visits to south Korean battle sites of the last war have been part of the army college curriculum for the years, contrary to the allegations that the visits have been at the invitation of the south Koreans.

Visits to the Korean War battle sites take place every autumn, with the accompaniment of a defense attache at the Japanese embassy in Seoul. War historians under the Japanese Defense Agency are making frequent trips to south Korea to inspect battle sites at the invitation of the south Koreans.

The war history studies as conducted by the Japanese military officials are not mere researches on war histories, but are chiefly for practical purposes.

The visits to south Korea by the Japanese officers are independent of the war historians' trips. The former are easily interpreted as helping familiarize the future front-line commanders with the Korean circumstances, including terrain. In other words, the visits according to the curriculum are signs of the dangerous aggressive designs on south Korea to be viewed in the context of a possible Japanese participation in a second Korean war.

Needless to say, these controversial south Korean visits are timed to coincide with the American-Japanese joint studies on Korean contingencies which were started in January last year. The one-year joint studies concern coordinated bilateral cooperation in military operations in Korea in times of American provocations.

The Japanese-south Korean exchanges, including exchange of information and military officials, became quite visible particularly after the visit to south Korea of the then Japanese Defense Agency director Yamashita, the first south Korean visit by any incumbent Japanese military chief, in July, 1979. In October, 1980, the then American commander Gen. Wickham came to Tokyo, calling for expanded cooperation between the American, the Japanese and south Korean military forces. In response, the then Japanese joint staff council chairman Gen. Takeda proposed to him that Japanese military officials should be allowed to observe the "Team Spirit" series of American-south Korean joint war games. The American immediately permitted the Japanese to do so.

Giving the lie to the statement at the Diet by Japanese premier Nakasone that there was no plan to send defense agency officials to south Korea to observe the "Team Spirit", a number of high-ranking officers of the Japanese three services are at present observing the joint American-south Korean military exercises being held throughout south Korea.

All these facts graphically bespeak that the island country of Japan is playing the role of a staging supply and logistics base for the American armed forces participating in the "Team Spirit" series – the role of "an unsinkable aircraft carrier."

Clearly discernible is the ulterior intention to involve the Japanese Self-Defense Forces directly in a renewed war on the Korean Peninsula.

Dong-A Ilbo March 1

A thought of our patriotic anti-Japanese resistants

makes me shameful of being lookers-on.

March 1 Uprising

Pardon me!

March 1 Uprising

Today again I've lived on the dole from the Japanese.

Rapid Growth in Crime During 2 Years of Gen. Chon; Juvenile Delinquency Rise Remarkable

As far as crime is concerned, the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan is permitting crime to increase fast. During the past two years, crime has remarkably rose, showing that the so-called social purification campaign has failed.

The last two years of Gen. Chon's military dictatorial rule, which is supposed to be effective in controlling crime, have witnessed a dramatic increase in crime and in particular in juvenile crime.

Juvenile crime is, so to speak, a reflection of the adult society, and therefore, mirrors well the south Korean society losing order and law and becoming degenerate under the military rule of Gen. Chon.

South Korea is becoming a mini-America in terms of spreading crime.

Juvenile Crime

A number of south Korean dailies carried editorials, deploring the rapid increase in juvenile crime.

The Hanguk Ilbo in its June 27, 1982 editorial commented: "Juvenile crime and violence, mirroring the adult society, should be viewed as pollution by its diseases."

The Dong-A Ilbo noted in its Jan. 17, 1983 editorial: "The security command attributes the increased juvenile crime to the liberalization of hair styles and school uniforms. This is partly true."

The common point of the two editorials is that the local society has become decadent and disillusioned young people or led them to crime. In short, the south Korean society under the Americans and Gen. Chon is losing fast the things Korean with young people increasingly disrespectful of adults.

According to the Dong-A Ilbo dated Jan. 15, 1983, juvenile crimes totalled 72,625 last year, an increase of 27.9 percent over 1981, representing 18 percent of the total number of crimes indicted last year.

1981 – 380,570 crimes: adult-323,771 and juvenile-56,799.

1982 – 412,272 crimes: adult-339,647 and juvenile-72,625.

Last year's increase of 27.9 percent in juvenile crime is nearly 4 times the annual average of 7.2 percent till that period and over 6 times the corresponding figure in adult crime of 4.9 percent.

These are features of the juvenile crimes reported in south Korea:

Student Crime

Last year, according to the local supreme procurator's office, student crimes amounted to 35,907 cases, showing an increase of 144.3 percent over the figure of 14,699 in 1978: the four-year average reached 37.3 percent.

Percentage of Students in Juvenile Crimes

1978 – 21.6 percent
1979 – 23.5 percent
1980 – 27.6 percent
1981 – 33.9 percent
1982 – 38.4 percent

According to a white paper on juvenile crime in 1980, of student crimes, violent crimes was the largest in number (52.4 percent), followed by thefts(33.2 percent) and then by serious crimes (1.4 percent).

A noteworthy thing about the student crimes is that they are mostly in cities, not in the countryside and that the families of student criminals are rather wealthy than poor.

The Chung-Ang Ilbo reported in its November 23, 1982 edition that cases of school violence rose in 1982 by over 50 percent from 1981.

By age, 18-19 aged people accounted for a greater majority in the juvenile criminals in the 1960, 16-17 years olds were the leading group in the 1970s. In 1982, 14-16 year olds make up for 53 percent.

Increasingly Ferocious, Decadent

What deserves special attention is an astonishing fact that juvenile crimes are increasingly ferocious and decadent. According to the Dong-A Ilbo dated Jan. 15, 1983, of the crimes involving murder, burglary and arson, 57 percent or 3,829 were committed by juveniles.

During the last five years, among juvenile crimes, murders made an increase of 46.7 percent, burglaries 85.5 percent and rapes 63.1 percent.

According to a survey released by the Seoul city police department, juvenile crimes affecting public morals totalled 48,575 cases last year, an increase of 15,105 over 1981. They mostly involved sex and stimulants.

Obviously, the south Korean society is sick as far as juvenile crimes are concerned. Juvenile delinquencies are clear symptoms of the grave diseases. Children tell what will be the future of the country concerned.

After all, who is committing the most serious crime in south Korea? It is Gen. Chon. He, acting as a local client of the Americans, is responsible for the continuing division of Korea and for the death of democracy in south Korea. He is the very criminal that has deprived south Korea of its long-standing Korean manners and law and order, robbing young people of their future dreams.

Locally speaking, Gen. Chon is the most serious criminal. But nationally speaking, the Americans are the most serious criminals who have kept the Korean nation left divided for more than 30 years and installed successive client regimes in Seoul. Without removing American presence and influence, south Korea will never be free of crimes or independent or closer to the long-sought after reunification with the north to restore a single nationhood.

Pyongyang Hits Japanese Gov't View on Tokdo

The Japanese reactionary government on February 22 "approved" at its cabinet meeting the view that Tokdo, our island east of Ullung Island, "belongs to Japan proper."

In this connection, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Feb. 28 came out with a commentary titled "Tokdo Island, Our Territory, Cannot Be a Plaything of Anyone."

The author of the commentary said:

This is a highway robbery of the Japanese reactionaries to cut off a part of the inviolable territory of our country and annex it to Japan.

It is a high-handed encroachment on our nation's sovereignty and another intolerable challenge to our people for the Japanese reactionaries to come out again with the question of the "possession" of Tokdo, our territory, claiming that it belongs to them.

Tokdo is traditionally our territory recognized by the world. This is undeniably defined in our country's old records such as "True records of King Sejong", and "true records of King Songjong" and historical materials of the Japanese side such as "Collection of Korean coastal sailing directions" and "Outline of the history of the Tanguk", and the original of a map published by the hydrographical bureau of the Japanese naval agency discovered recently.

From old times, Tokdo Island has been defended and controled by Koreans, and it has never belonged to Japan.

The far-fetched claim of the Japanese reactionary ruling circles that it "belongs to Japan proper", ignoring the immovable historical facts, tradition and international usage, indicates that their aggressive designs on Korea and Asia have entered a reckless stage. Their coveting the natural resources of Tokdo Island and its surroundings is not the only motive of their claim to its "possession." By bringing forward the question of "possession" and "territorial waters limit" of Tokdo Island and its surroundings, they seek to manipulate the Chon Du Hwan treacherous clique, a pro-U.S., pro-Japanese stooge, and use it for a sinister political purpose.

Consolidating their aggressive foothold, while making haste with their reinvasion of south Korea by intimidating the south Korean traitor clique, the Japanese reactionaries had never let a chance pass by without claiming their "possession" of the island.

When they were holding "talks on the normalisation of relations" with the south Korean puppets in the 1960s, the Japanese reactionaries came out with the Tokdo problem, and, with it as a lever of bargaining, intimidated the puppets and faked up aggressive "agreements" at last, paving the way for their reinvasion of south Korea.

The claim to "possession" of the island renewed by them today reveals their sinister intention to restore their old position as a colonial ruler by hastening their reinvasion of south Korea with the Chon Du Hwan traitor clique as the guide and tightening political and military tieup with the puppets.

The Japanese reactionaries are coming out again with the question of its "possession" because the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique are committing pro-Japanese treacheries, faithfully serving them.

In crawling on all fours before the Japanese reactionaries, the Chon Du Hwan group seeks to get a greater military and economic support from the master and prolong its dirty days.

It is a cursed act which can be committed only by such despicable flunkeyist and arch traitor as Chon Du Hwan to sell off to the aggressors the interests of the country and the nation and even the territory for his personal ease and political ambition.

The commentary stressed:

Tokdo Island, an inviolable territory of our country, cannot be a plaything of anyone.

No one else but the Korean people, the master of Korea, can claim its possession.

The fact itself that the Japanese reactionaries are making a bargaining with the Chon Du Hwan treacherous clique who can represent none of the Korean people, over the Tokdo problem, is an unpardonable criminal act.

The Japanese reactionaries must know that their territorial desire for Tokdo can never be satisfied and their scheme to make it a political lever for their reinvasion of south Korea will never be accepted by the Korean people.

The Korean people will never allow any attempt to cut off an inviolable territory of their country.

Rodong Sinmun on Chon Junta's Attempt to Subvert DPRK's Socialist System

The traitor Chon Du Hwan, receiving a report about this year's "working plan" from the "minister of unification board" on February 18, "instructed" him to make "perfect studies" of problems concerning the "distribution on nationalized building and land in the north."

In denunciation of this, Rodong Sinmun on Feb. 27 printed a commentator's article titled "Puppets Have Thrown Away Their Masks."

The commentary said:

The "instructions" of Chon Du Hwan the puppet betrayed his ulterior intention to subvert the socialist system in the northern half of our Republic.

This is clear proof that the Chon Du Hwan group seeks to extend the U.S. imperialists' anti-popular colonial exploiting system imposed upon the south Korean people even to the northern half of the Republic.

Chon Du Hwan and co. have never opened their mouths without crying for "dialogue" and "unification" to make it appear as if they were interested in the solution of the unification problem. They brought forward such stuffs as "mutual visits between persons in authoritiy" and "national concord and democratic unification."

But Chon Du Hwan's scheme to destroy the socialist system in the northern half fully gives the lie to this puppet's talk about "dialogue" and "democratic unification."

His provocative utterances show with increasing clarity that he does not want the peaceful reunification of the country but is seeking to invade the north.

The traitor made the jargon at a time when the war clouds were gathering over the Korean Peninsula.

As the world knows, massive war exercises levelled at the northern half of the Republic are being staged in the whole area of south Korea under the name of the "Team Spirit 83."

When the U.S. imperialist aggressors are working overtime to ignite a war in Korea, the traitor Chon Du Hwan is blowing the trumpet of northward invasion, dancing to their tune. It is as clear as noonday what this means.

All this goes to prove that "dialogue" and "proposals" on his lips are not for reunification but a smokescreen to conceal his scheme to step up war preparations against the north by gaining time.

By disclosing his wicked intention to obliterate the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic, the traitor Chon Du Hwan threw away the mask of "dialogue" and "unification" he has been putting on.

The south Korean puppet who made a noise about "restoration of the lost land", staging a burlesque called "appointment of honorary mayors and county chiefs" of cities and counties of the northern half of our Republic has gone the length of twaddling about "distribution of the nationalized land in the north" to reveal his ambition for invading the north.

This shows what a reckless stage the "destroy-communism" frenzy of the traitor has reached.

To make a calculation inwardly while looking into other's house over the fence—this is what a robber does before brandishing a dagger.

Covetous of our gains of socialism, the traitor Chon Du Hwan is following the road of war provocation. This is very dangerous.

The question of reunification cannot be solved by means of war. On no account should this method be exployed.

It is our consistent position that the country should be reunified peacefully on the principle of great national unity without forcing one side's social system upon the other. To this end, it is necessary to find a reasonable way for reunification which accords with interests of both north and south.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is indeed the only correct proposal for reunification which makes it possible to perfectly solve the reunification question at an early date, taking into consideration both the objective realities where two different social systems exist in the north and the south of the country and the ardent desire of the nation to put an immediate end to the disaster of division.

National reunification can be successfully realized only when the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the obstacle to it, are withdrawn from south Korea.

It is precisely from this claim that the political parties and social organizations of our country in a joint statement dated January 18 called for waging a nationwide patriotic movement for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea by concerted efforts of the north and the south and proposed the convocation of a joint conference of political parties and social organizations in north and south Korea to discuss the urgent problem.

All people who truly love the country and the nation, except such traitors as Chon Du Hwan, should turn out to the road of arranging an all-nation dialogue for reunification in response to our call.

We warn that the Chon Du Hwan clique which is covetous of the northern half of the Republic with a sword in its bosom had better give up such a foolish dream as trying to break a rock with an egg.

Korean Paintings "Girl and Grandmother" By Cho Myn Hwi (1975)

S. Korean Magazine "Silchon Munhak"

For People to Create New Life-Style for Survival

—By Kim Chi Ha on Receiving Lotus Prize—

A Lotus Prize, which was awarded to south Korean poet Kim Chi Ha in 1975

The following is the first installment of south Korean poet Kim Chi Ha's·speech (gist) made when he received a Lotus Prize of the Asian, African, and Latin American Novelists' Conference.

Kim Chi Ha was awarded the prize in 1975. Traditionally, prize winners have made an opening speech at the non-aligned conference. Kim Chi Ha was unable to do so because he was in prison.

Bishop Chi Hak Sun had kept the prize and delivered it to Kim Chi Ha in December 1981 in Wonju, when the Bruno Kreisky prize in 1981 was also delivered to him. The speech was prepared at the time. However, he was allowed to make only half of his speech under the situation in those days.

His speech was carried in the November 1982 issue of "Silchon Munhak" (Literature in Practice), a south Korean magazine, which is dedicated democracy and people's literature.

Lotus Prizes are awarded to novelists, artists and intellectuals, who make a contribution to the development of the Third World countries.

Thank you very much. I have nothing to be talked about specially and I am a pitiful person who has been driven out of the world. I am thankful to those who made efforts to award a Lotus Prize to me; to those who decided to award me the prize; to those who have kept the price for me; to Bishop Chi Hak Sun who delivered it to me;and to brothers and sisters who held this meeting today. Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express my thanks to the Bruno Kreisky human rights committee which decided to award a Bruno Kreisky prize to me.

Prize to People

It was when I was in prison in the fall of 1975 that I heard the decision that a Lotus Prize would be awarded to me. What I thought at the time was that whether I was qualified to receive the prize of the Asian, African, and Latin American Novelists' Conference on behalf of all the great Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

Now I feel the same way as I did then. I have the same thought about the Bruno Kreisky prize as I had then.

Frankly speaking, I am an ordinary man as I was in the past. I am a pitiful artist who has been driven out of the world and is wandering about in boundless space.

I am not a principled scholar like an ancient Chinese scholar who never touched food from his country under the Chou Dynasty and lived on bracken growing on Mt. Chuyang, until he starved to death. I am not a heroic or a passionate fighter. I am a mere leaf of grass which will be laid, when wind blows. I am mere grass which will stand upright, when wind calms down. I am a mere soul of such grass.

I suppose these two prizes were awarded not only to me but to the countless ordinary people. These people have also been driven out of the world and are suffering. They are wise and tough people who will be laid first when wind blows and stand upright first when wind calms down.

These two prizes have been awarded to our people who will make contiauous efforts for their sufferings and wisdom.

S. Korean poet Kim Chi Ha

The sorrowful destinies of all the Asian, African and Latin American peoples are at once the destiny of our people and my destiny. The unexhaustible wisdom and the persistent struggles of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples are the same as the wisdom and struggles of our people. I have also made efforts to make my life one with the wisdom and struggles of these peoples. So convinced, I have decided to receive these prizes.

Misery and Death Forced on People

All the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America were compelled to suffer miseries and deaths for centuries. They have overcome their miseries and deaths and are going forward for mankind's resurrection.

What the Europeans imposed upon the Asian, African and Latin American peoples is a cult of material things and consumption and violence. They also imposed the doctrine of elements, dualism and the neglect of human lives.

The nationalistic trends of the Third World countries are part of the reactions to what the Europeans imposed upon the peoples of the Third World countries.

In particular, the Japanese nationalism, imperialism, and neocolonialism absorbed and worsened the worst elements of European imperialism. These are raising their ugly heads as new devils which are threatening the peoples of the Third World countries. In the future, we will have to make special preparations against Japan.

Uprooted from Soil

Countless people have been exploited, estranged and persecuted from generation to generation.

Under the influence of mass communication, dehumanized educational systems, people have been educated. A vicious circle has started in their spiritual and social life is going to reach its climax.

Independence seems to have disappeared from their spiritual and social life.

Thriving in the spiritual and social life of the people are division, pollution, mental diseases, enervation, loss of personality, cruel treatment, violent human relationships, etc.

The biosystem is being destroyed and resources exhausted. Living things including human beings are exhausted and consumed in the same manner by murderous labor, unlimited consumption, and violence.

Human society has been transformed into hell, where human brutes, beasts, and devils reign. People have been uprooted from soil and their families broken. People are wandering here and there in the world in the wilderness in the seas and dark cities.

Human wisdom and intelligence, technology and politics, economy and social systems have lost their original purposes to liberate and perfect mankind.

Contrary to their purposes, they serve the devilish ends by destroying human lives and nature.

Under these circumstances, we have to make clear the meaning of the darkness of the society. We have to overcome miseries and deaths. We have the responsibility to achieve a great change which will bring about a brilliant rebirth of mankind.

In order to fullfill our task we have to embody universal truth – "respect for human dignity and love"–in our life. We have to create a new world outlook. We have to creat a new spiritual and cooperative life style for survival. We have to create a new world outlook and a life style for survival to realize close relations and peace among peoples and between man and nature.

Such relationships have to be created through the sufferings and wisdom which the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America have gone through and gained, as a price for their future.

(To be continued)

OLD TALE

Four Brothers' Bravery

Once upon a time there lived four brothers.

One day their father called them to his room and said;

"If you want to prove worthy of my sons, go and master some skill. I'll give you three years for it."

After three years, the brothers returned to their native village. The eldest son learned the art of fetching out anything in a twinkling as a gust of wind, the second son acquired the art of clairvoyance. The third came back as a dead shot and the youngest became a skillful tailor who could patch up any worn-out thing with a magic needle and thread.

"Well, then I'll test your ability," said the father.

He asked his second son, pointing to a far-away mountain.

"Can you see what is on a cliff over there?"

The son answered without hesitation.

"There is on the cliff a nest in which a mother bird holds three eggs in her bosom."

In a flash, the eldest ran up the mountain like an arrow and took out the eggs before the mother bird was aware of it. Putting the three eggs on a bar, the third son hit the eggs in the bull's-eye. The youngest sewed the broken eggs together and made it look as they did before. Then, the eldest put the eggs back in the nest.

The father, proud of them, admired their skill.

About that time, a big accident happened in the country; someone stole a bell which tolled warnings if the country was in danger.

The four brothers left the village to look for the bell. They thought they had a golden opportunity to render distinguished services to the country.

First of all, the second son, looking around, found that it was a dragon living in an island far away that stole the bell.

In three days, the brothers reached the island by ship.

Like a gust of wind, the eldest stole into the dragon's cave, in which he found the bell, and suddenly vanished as a phantom, holding the bell in his arms.

They hastened to reach land. But the dragon who found that the bell had been stolen ran after the ship, riding on a cloud. The wind blew, the waves were high. The dragon approached the ship.

The third son shot the dragon and then the dragon fell dead on the ship. The shock smashed the ship, when the dragon fell. The youngest, gathering the fragments floating here and there on the sea, sewed the boards together with his magic needle and thread.

They came back to their country with the precious bell and the people welcomed them heartily.

After that, whenever there was any trouble in the country, the bell rang to warn the people against an approaching danger, so that the country was always safe.

The story of the four brothers was told through generations.

Non-Aligned Movement (2)

A New International Economic Order

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a three-part article on the non-aligned movement.

The leaders of nonaligned countries are unanimous in the view that any solution which does not amount to a radical changes in existing international economic relations cannot ensure for the world general social progress and harmonious development in all spheres of economic life. The fact that the existing economic order in the world does not suit a vast majority of mankind has found expression in a series of recent crises in countries of market economy, in the complete failure of the post-war monetary system, the introduction of various barriers in world trade, in the steadily growing rate of inflation, in frequent recessions and in rising unemployment in all countries.

The basic purpose of a new economic order in the world, initiated at the 6th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, is to strike a balance in international economic relations – create and ensure conditions for equal opportunities to be enjoyed by all countries. These equal opportunities do not imply equality in a static sense nor a system of world social security. What is implied is an international system in which domination would disappear and which would be based on free cooperation among equals.

The operations of the existing international system of trade have shown that formal equality among non-equals is tantamount to inequality in its extreme. Any attempt to meet demand for equality by imposing on all countries in the world one and the same model of development and one and the same way of life would be self-defeating.

The object of the new international economic order, therefore, is not to export models of economic growth but to create international conditions making it possible for all countries to develop, each in its own independent way. Another basic aim is to speed up and develop comprehensively the national economies of insufficiently developed countries and the developing world in general so as to ensure fundamental human rights and a standard of living worthy of the modern man in every country.

The ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Colombo at the beginning of June 1979 confirmed that the universal concept of a new international economic order, offered to the world by the nonaligned countries, was entirely justified nad realistic, and in the interest of all parts of the world economy, developing and developed countries alike. Just as it has been historically proved that the blocs are not capable of solving any of the major international problems, so the closed economic groupings, in isolation from the rest of the world economy, are unable to solve not only any of the most pressing international economic problems but also any of the great difficulties with which their own economies are faced. Only the application of the concept of a new economic order in the world, of which more rapid development of developing countries is a basic component, might ensure conditions not only for a redistribution of the world's wealth – as is often wrongly claimed– but also for a more successful economic development of all countries, including the elimination of the difficulties facing the developed countries themselves.

A Wide Gap

The nonaligned countries no longer reconcile themselves to the fact that, because of resistances on the part of the big and the developed, the new economic order still exists only in documents and declarations. In practice a system which the developed world has created for its own benefit is still in force. This developed quarter of mankind today controls 80 per cent of total earnings from trade and 90 per cent of all gold reserves, consumes eight tenths of the world's meat production and conducts 98 per cent of all scientific research projects for the benefit of its own welfare and economic power.

The twenty largest multi-national companies have an annual turnover of capital in excess of what almost half the world population is in a position to earn. This flagrant discrepancy is only one of the reasons why the world, increasingly interdependent, is in need of a new, more democratic and fair, economic order. The African continent is, perhaps, the most telling example of the deep injustice existing in the presentday world and of the ever deeper gulf dividing developed and developing countries. A region, which, although far from being fully explored geologically; is considered to possess the world's largest deposits of all kinds of raw materials, is at the same time the least developed and the poorest of all, and had until recently been most exploited. Management of multi-national corporations claims that for the most part they bring capital to the developing countries. International statistics about their business activities, however, reveal the other side of the coin.

Between 1962 and 1972, multinational companies invested in Latin American 2,500 million dollars but exported twice as much in the form of profit. Most deals in that part of the world – 83 per cent – were financed not by the capital that the companies had imported but from local sources. "General Motors" paid for the same kind of work 3.40 dollars in the United States in 1975, but only 30 cents in Singapore. It has been shown by checking 409 contracts on the sale of technology by American companies to five countries of Latin American that in 80 per cent of cases what was bought was outdated technology the application of which in the United States was even banned.

The gap between developed and developing countries is also drastic in the production of steel on which the process of industrialisation is based. In 1977, 673 million tons of crude steel were produced in the world, one tenth of which in developing countries. With the exception of China, India and Brazil whose overall output was 48 million tons, all other developing countries put together produced just over 20 million tons of steel – less than Italy.

Collective Self-Reliance

Photo shows the participants of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries which was held in Havana from Sep. 3 to 9, 1979.

The process of economic integration accompanying the contemporary development of the world economy and technology is an objective process of socialism of economy in general but also a method of developing forces of production more effectively. The purpose of this integration is to open up wider economic space for a more dynamic circulation of goods, for production and industrial cooperation, for joint investments and other higher forms of economic cooperation. Apart from political ties, developing countries are oriented towards this kind of cooperation by the need to diversify their economic structures, which requires an expansion of cooperation in all fields.

The leaders of nonaligned countries look upon the possibility of such a development with optimism. It was noted at the Colombo summit that nonaligned and other developing countries had already started to utilise their tremendous resources and possibilities for mutual cooperation. They have already achieved major progress in that direction. This cooperation, which is constantly being extended to cover new fields – from the field of economy to that of cooperation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, is of essential significance for their economic and social development and for mutual economic relations as a whole. In this context, the leaders of nonaligned countries point in particular to the significance of setting up a solidarity fund for economic and social development of nonaligned countries.

Events which followed the summit conference of nonaligned countries in Algiers have vindicated its decisions and proposals. Efforts to bring about a new international economic order is today underlying almost all activities, despite the resistance of some developed countries. Changes in this field are a historical necessity because they correspond to the contemporary needs and are based on the principles which reflect the interests of both developing and developed countries – of the world economy as a whole.

In the course of the 1960's, trade between developing countries declined in relation to their overall trade. In the 1970's, however, there has been a significant reversal of this trend. One quarter of total import into, and one fifth of total exports from, developing countries today fall within the framework of their mutual trade. What is very important, the structure of goods exchanged between developing countries has also changed considerably. At the beginning of the 1960's, industrial products accounted for only 20 per cent in trade between developing countries, whereas in the first years of 1970's, the share of these goods rose to 44.7, and in 1978 even to 51.9 percent.

The leaders of nonaligned countries are convinced that only the concept of collective self-reliance practised by developing countries can ensure the establishment of a new international economic order. Self-reliance implies a firm determination of developing countries to secure their legitimate economic rights in international affairs by building up a powerful common negotiating position. This also implies their readiness to use vast possibilities for cooperation among the nonaligned in the fields of financial, technical, trade and industrial cooperation.

One of the most important documents adopted at nonaligned countries' conference so far – the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation, adopted in Colombo – affirmed that economic problems have come to the fore as one of the most acute issues of international relations and that the crisis of the world economic system is assuming increasing proportions. The struggle for political and economic independence, for full sovereignty over natural resources, for greater participation of developing countries in the production and distribution of goods and for a fundamental change in the international division of labour – has been greatest priority.

Foreigners Here Demand "Team Spirit 83" Be Halted

Twenty-one foreigners from 10 countries staying in Japan on Feb. 28 released an appeal calling for an immediate end to "Team Spirit 83". Here is the text of the appeal:

We solemnly draw the world peace-loving people's attention to the fact that the danger of a nuclear war hovers over the Korean Peninsula.

According to a report made by the Washington-based Center for Defense Information, not less than 661 nuclear war-heads have been deployed in south Korea.

What gives us considerable anxiety is the fact that the U.S. army chief of staff Gen. Edward C. Meyer on Jan. 22 this year flew to south Korea and openly threatened the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula in case of emergency.

It must be borne in mind that the U.S. and the south Korean armed forces, have since Feb. 1 launched large-scale joint military exercises off and on the coasts of south Korea codenamed "Team Spirit 83" which is virtually " a nuclear test war" against the north Korean people.

The "Team Spirit 83" military exercises involve more than 70,000 men of the U.S. troops and some 120,000 south Korean armed forces, totalling more than 190,000.

The "Team Spirit 83" draws grave attention for its coincidence with the stepping-up of the formation of the U.S.-Japan-S.Korea triangular military alliance.

Recognizing the military exercises as a grave threat to the peace and security in the Far East and the world, we demand:

1. **that the "Team Spirit 83" military exercises be stopped immediately;**
2. **that all nuclear weapons and U.S. troops be withdrawn from south Korea;**
3. **that the planned U.S.-Japan-S. Korea triangular military alliance be negated;**
4. **that non-nuclear, peace zones be established in the Far East and in every vital area throughout the world.**

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Chosen Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-269-0131-8 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.